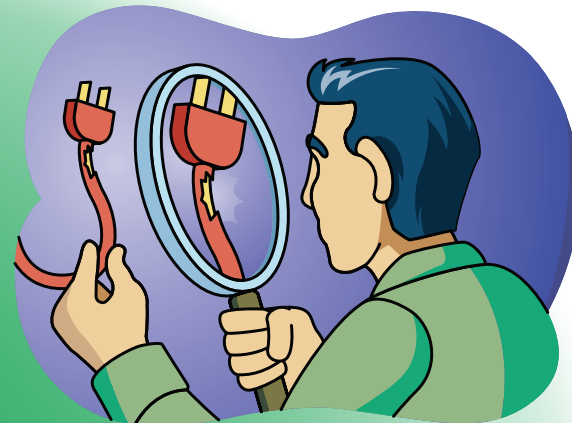




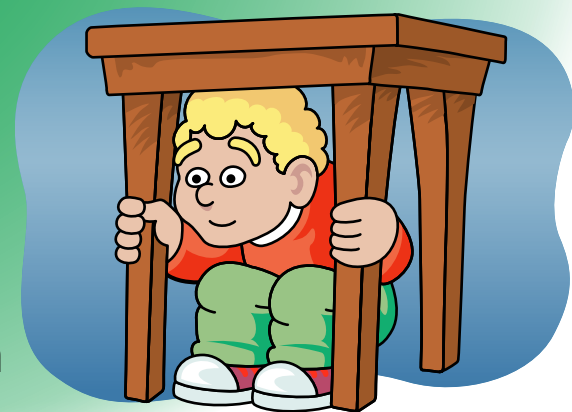
A tool to assist  
you and your family with  
disaster planning  
over the  
coming year!



# 2004-05 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLANNING CALENDAR



**WASHINGTON MILITARY  
DEPARTMENT**  
Emergency Management Division



# Identify Washington Hazards

Emergencies and disasters can occur in Washington State at any time. Now is the time to begin your preparedness plan. You must be prepared to be on your own for at least three days. Meet with your family, neighbors and co-workers to discuss the types of disasters that are most likely to occur in your community. Check with your local emergency management office if you have questions.

Learn your community warning signals and what to do if the warning system is activated. As you start this planning process, keep in mind the elderly and disabled, as well as other groups with special needs. And don't forget your pet... remember, pets are family, too.



## EARTHQUAKE PREPAREDNESS

- When you feel the earth shake, **DROP, COVER and HOLD** under a desk or sturdy piece of furniture.
- Stay away from windows, bookcases, file cabinets, heavy mirrors, hanging plants and other objects that could fall.
- **DO NOT RUN** — stay where you are and **Drop, Cover and Hold**.
- If you are outdoors, move to a clear area away from trees, signs or buildings.
- If you are on a sidewalk near a tall building, get into a building's doorway or lobby to protect yourself from falling bricks, glass and debris.

## EARTHQUAKES

**Washington, especially the Puget Sound basin, has a history of earthquakes. More than 1,000 earthquakes occur each year in Washington, a dozen or more are strong enough that people feel the ground shake. Occasionally earthquakes cause damage to both life and property.**

# April 2004 - Preparing for Washington Hazards

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4  Daylight Savings Time Begins 2:00 AM  Palm Sunday	5	6	7	8	9  Good Friday	10
11  Easter	12	13  Anniversary of 1949 Olympia Earthquake	14	15	16	17
18	19  Anniversary of 1965 Seattle-Tacoma Earthquake	20	21	22  STATEWIDE EARTHQUAKE DRILL 9:45-10:00 AM	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

## Planning Checklist



Develop a preparedness plan that enables you to be on your own for at least 3 days.



Identify the types of disasters that are most likely to occur in your community.



Check your local emergency management office for current information.



Learn community warning signals and what to do if a warning system is activated.



Meet with family and neighbors to develop community resources.



Include plans for the elderly, disabled and other groups with special needs.



Include provisions in your plan for family pets and other animals.



**Goals  
Accomplished**

# Create a Home Safety Plan

Develop an evacuation plan. You must have two meeting places, one outside your home in case of fire, and another outside your neighborhood in the event you can't return home. You may be instructed to either evacuate or shelter-in-place. Shelter-in-place directs you to go inside, close windows, doors and the fireplace damper. Turn off heat and ventilation systems. You may choose to cover your windows and vents with plastic and seal with duct tape, and then tape around the doors. Listen to your National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio for the "all clear" message. Now is the time to identify your out-of-area phone contact. Staying in touch with family will add peace of mind during a disaster. Local telephone service may be disrupted; you may have a better opportunity to get a long distance line. Remember, check with your local veterinarian about possible shelters for your pet during evacuation and sheltering.



## **VOLCANO PREPAREDNESS**

- Plan an evacuation route to higher ground away from rivers or streams that may carry mudflows.
- Follow the volcano evacuation routes posted on the roads in your community.
- If ashfall is predicted, you may be instructed to stay indoors and avoid downwind areas.
- Follow the advice of local authorities.
- Stay tuned to your NOAA Weather Radio for instructions.

## **VOLCANOS**

**Washington has five major volcanoes in the Cascade Range – Mt. Baker, Glacier Peak, Mt. Rainier, Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Adams. Mt. Rainier, in Pierce County, is one of the most hazardous volcanoes in the United States. The Mt. St. Helens eruption in 1980 was the most destructive volcanic eruption in the history of the United States.**

# May 2004 - Creating Your Home Safety Plan

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9 Mother's Day	10	11	12	13	14	15 Armed Forces Day
16	17	18 Anniversary of 1980 Mt. St. Helens Volcano Eruption	19	20	21	22
23 30	24 31 Memorial Day	25	26	27	28	29

## Planning Checklist



Develop an evacuation plan. Identify two meeting places, one outside your home, and another outside your neighborhood in the event you can't return home.



Know where to go if you are instructed to evacuate immediately.



Learn how to shelter-in-place. Shelter-in-place directs you to go inside, close windows, doors, and the fireplace damper. Turn off heat and ventilation systems. You may choose to cover your windows and vents with plastic and seal them with duct tape, and then tape around the doors.



Listen to your NOAA Weather Radio for the "all clear" message.



Identify your out-of-area phone contact.



**Goals  
Accomplished**



# Identify Your Resources

After an emergency, law enforcement, fire fighters, and your local emergency management personnel may be overwhelmed and unable to assist you. These same organizations, however, can assist you become self-sufficient before a disaster strikes. Ask about publications, videos, speakers and other resources that can help you in your planning effort. Check your home resources, and work with your neighbors to identify tools, equipment, vehicles, communication equipment, and supplies that will be available to you following a disaster. Identify people in your neighborhood who have special skills, such as firefighters, nurses and emergency medical technicians. Develop a list of neighbors who typically are at home during the day who could assist the elderly and disabled. Remember, you are preparing to be on your own for at least three days. And don't forget to plan for your pets.



## FIRE SAFETY PREPAREDNESS

- Smoke alarms save lives — install and maintain them. Early warning notification can make ALL the difference.
- Keep matches, lighters and candles away from children.
- Be careful with candles — don't leave them unattended, and never sleep with candles burning.
- Don't overload outlets and extension cords.
- Never put a portable space heater near drapes, furniture, bedding or other flammable materials.
- In case of fire, call 9-1-1.

## FIRE

**The United States has one of the highest fire death and injury rates in the world. Smoking and cooking are the leading causes of home fires and home fire injuries. Half of the reported home fire deaths resulted from fires in homes with no smoke detectors.**

# June 2004 - Identifying Your Resources

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Flag Day					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Father's Day		Summer Begins				
27	28	29	30			

## Planning Checklist



Contact your local emergency management office to learn how to become self-sufficient.



Obtain publications, videos, speakers and other resources to help you in your planning effort.



Check your home for emergency supplies and resources.



Contact neighbors to identify tools, equipment, vehicles, communication equipment, and supplies that will be available following a disaster.



Identify people in your neighborhood who have special skills.



Develop a list of neighbors who typically are at home to assist the elderly and disabled.



Remember, you are preparing to be on your own for at least three days.



**Goals Accomplished**

# Assemble Disaster Supply Kits

Stocking up now on emergency supplies can add to your safety and comfort during and after a disaster. Drinking water should be your main concern. Your home kit should contain one gallon of water per person per day. Your car and work kit will be a smaller version of your home kit.

In addition to water, store non-perishable food, medications, first aid supplies, sanitation supplies, extra clothing, tools and supplies, as well as special items. Special items should include supplies for infants, adults with health care issues, and supplies for your pet. Keep copies of your important family documents in a waterproof container for easy access. Start building your kits now — at the end of the year you will be prepared for disaster when it strikes.



## WILDLAND FIRE PREPAREDNESS

- Let your landscape defend your property.
- Trim grass to 100 feet surrounding your home.
- Create a defensible space by thinning trees and brush within 30 feet around your home.
- Beyond 30 feet, remove dead wood, debris and low tree branches.
- Landscape with fire resistant plants.
- Stack firewood at least 30 feet away from your home.
- Store flammable materials in metal containers outside your home, at least 30 feet away from structures and wooden fences.

## WILDLAND FIRE

**The wildland fire season in Washington usually begins in early July and typically culminates in late September. People cause most wildland fires; major causes include arson, recreational fires that get out of control, smoker's carelessness, debris burning, and children playing with fire.**



# July 2004 - Preparing Disaster Supply Kits

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Independence Day	Independence Day Observed					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

## Planning Checklist



Stock up on emergency supplies to ensure your safety and comfort during and after a disaster.



Assemble disaster supply kits for your home, office and car. Your car and work kit will be a smaller version of your home kit.



Your kit should contain one gallon of water per person per day, and other supplies for the same time period.



Store non-perishable food, medications, first aid, sanitation supplies, extra clothing, tools, and supplies for infants, adults with health care issues, and supplies for your pet.



Check expiration dates on all supplies.



Keep copies of important family documents in a waterproof container for easy access.

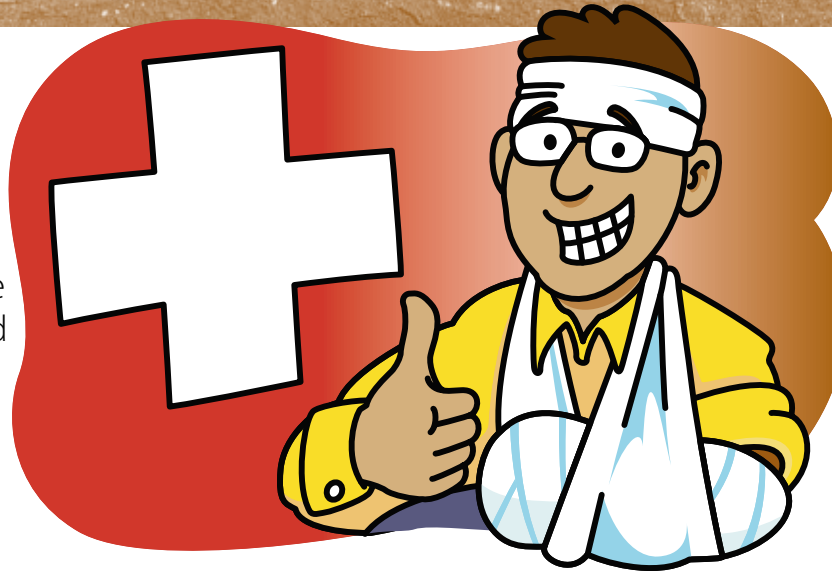


**Goals Accomplished**

# Learn First Aid and CPR

Everyone should know what to do in an emergency. During a disaster, law enforcement and emergency personnel may be overwhelmed and unable to provide service to you and your family. Optimally every member of the household should receive training in first aid basics and CPR. First aid and CPR training are provided by the American

Red Cross, many fire departments across the state, as well other local health care organizations. Additionally, every household member should keep copies of their prescriptions, eyeglass prescription, and enough medication to last at least three days. A list of each family member's medical condition and prescriptions should be kept on the front of the refrigerator door for easy access. A good first aid kit should be part of your home, work and vehicle disaster supply kit.



## DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS

- Cut back on water use.
- Turning off the water while brushing your teeth can save up to 3 gallons of water per minute.
- Install water-saving showerheads or flow restrictors.
- Wait until you have a full load before using the washing machine and dishwasher.
- Cut back on watering the lawn.
- Listen for instructions on water conservation from local authorities.

## DROUGHT

**Drought is a prolonged period of dry weather. Drought diminishes the natural flow of water and depletes soil moisture, thereby causing social, environmental and economic impacts to the region. Drought is also closely associated with wildland fires. Drought conditions occur every few years in Washington. The droughts of 1977 and 2001 were the worst and second worst in state history.**

# August 2004 - Learning First Aid and CPR

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

## Planning Checklist



Every member of the household should receive training in first aid basics and CPR.



Every household member should keep copies of their prescriptions, eyeglass prescription, and enough medication to last at least three days.



A list of each family member's medical condition and prescriptions should be kept on the front of the refrigerator door for easy access.



A first aid kit should be part of your home, work and vehicle disaster supply kit.



**Goals  
Accomplished**

# Learn Basic Search and Rescue

Light search and rescue operations are designed to provide an initial search of a building, or to locate victims with minor or no injuries, and help them exit from a lightly damaged building.

Never search alone. Do not enter a building that appears unsafe. Sniff for the smell of natural gas. If you smell gas or hear a hissing noise, immediately exit the

building, re-entering only when the smell of gas is gone. Check doors with the back of your hand — if the door feels hot, do not enter. Maintain contact with the walls in the room to identify fire. When inside, shout “is anyone here?” If someone answers, ask where they are. Listen for noise from a trapped victim. Search every room carefully — under beds and stairs, etc. If you find a victim who is trapped or cannot move, seek the assistance of fire personnel.



## WIND STORM PREPAREDNESS

- If indoors, move away from windows, and go to the lower floor in a multi-story home.
- If outdoors, move into a building. Avoid downed electric power lines, utility poles and trees.
- If driving, pull off the road, stop away from trees, power lines and overpasses. If possible, walk into a safe building.
- Listen to your radio for instructions from authorities.

## WIND STORMS

**Washington State is no stranger to strong, damaging winds. Each fall and winter season, several Pacific low pressure systems impact our area producing strong winds up to 60 mph, causing power outages and property damage. The Columbus Day Storm in 1962 struck the Pacific coast and was the strongest wind storm ever to hit the lower 48 states.**

# September 2004 - Learning Basic Search and Rescue

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Labor Day					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Rosh Hoshanah		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		Autumn Begins				Yom Kippur
26	27	28	29	30		

## Planning Checklist



Check with your local fire department or emergency management office for training on light search and rescue.



Never search alone. Do not enter a building that appears unsafe.



Sniff for the smell of natural gas. If you smell gas or hear a hissing noise, turn off the gas and immediately exit the building.



When inside, shout “is anyone here?” If someone answers, ask where they are. Listen for noise from a trapped victim.



Check doors for heat — if the door feels hot, do not enter. Maintain contact with walls in the room to identify fire.



Search every room carefully — under beds and stairs, behind furniture, inside closets and bathrooms.



**Goals  
Accomplished**

# Put Your Plan into Action

Now is the time to put vital parts of your disaster preparedness plan in place. Post all emergency telephone numbers by telephones, and on the front of the refrigerator. Talk with children and all adults in your household about the proper use of 9-1-1. Show family members how to turn off the gas, water and electricity at the main switches. Install ABC-type fire extinguishers in your home, and teach each family member how to use them. Install smoke detectors on each level of your home and outside each bedroom. Continue to stock supplies in your disaster supply kit. Determine the best evacuation routes from your home. You must identify two escape routes out of each room. Find the safe spots in your home to “Drop, Cover and Hold” during an earthquake. This is also the time to check your insurance coverage. Remember, earthquake and flood insurance coverage are separate and apart from your regular home owner’s or renter’s insurance.



## FLOOD PREPAREDNESS

- Listen to your NOAA Weather Radio for flood advisories.
- Plan for evacuation, and know where you are going and how to get there.
- Keep all insurance policies and your household inventory in a safe, dry place.
- Take photos or videotape your belongings in case they are destroyed.
- Don't walk or drive through flooded areas.
- Stay away from moving water.
- Throw away all food that comes in contact with flood waters.
- Wash your hands frequently with soap and clean water if you come in contact with flood waters.

## FLOODS

**Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural disasters. The sheer force of just six inches of swiftly moving water can knock people off their feet. Cars are easily swept away in just two feet of water.**



# October 2004 - Putting Your Plan Into Action

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Daylight Savings Time Ends 2:00 AM October 31, 2004					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Columbus Day Observed	Traditional Columbus Day				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31 Halloween						

## Planning Checklist



Post all emergency telephone numbers by telephones, and on the front of the refrigerator.



Talk with children and adults in your household about the proper use of 9-1-1.



Show family members how to turn off the gas, water and electricity at the main switches.



Install ABC-type fire extinguishers in your home, teach each family member how to use them, and install smoke detectors in your home.



Determine evacuation routes from your home. You must identify two escape routes out of each room.



Check your insurance policies for earthquake and flood insurance.



**Goals  
Accomplished**

# Practice Your Plan

When you have the key elements of your disaster plan in place, it's time to practice your plan. Fire, earthquake, and shelter-in-place drills should be conducted every six months when you check your disaster supply kits and change the batteries in smoke detectors. Your fire drill should be practiced in daylight hours as well as nighttime. Earthquake drills should be conducted so that everyone in the house will know how to "Drop, Cover and Hold" under a sturdy piece of furniture, or near an inside wall. Do not run when the ground shakes. Shelter-in-place drills, used after the release of hazardous chemicals, are an essential part of your plan. If evacuation is ordered, know the evacuation routes from your home.



## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PREPAREDNESS

- Authorities will instruct people to either seek shelter where they are and seal the premises (shelter-in-place), or evacuate immediately.
- Learn shelter-in-place procedures, and evacuation routes from your home.
- Remember, if you have symptoms of exposure to a hazardous material, call 9-1-1.

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

**A chemical emergency arises when chemicals are intentionally or unintentionally used or handled improperly. A major chemical emergency occurs when a hazardous material is released into the environment. Chemical accidents can happen underground, on railroad tracks, highways, at manufacturing plants, medical facilities or any other place that stores or moves chemicals.**

# November 2004 - Practicing Your Plan

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2 Election Day	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11 Veterans' Day	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25 Thanksgiving Day	26	27
28	29	30				

## Planning Checklist



Check your disaster supply kits and change the batteries in your smoke detectors every six months.



Fire drills should be conducted every 6 months. Practice your fire drill in daylight hours as well as nighttime. Leaving your home after dark can present problems, especially if the lights are out.



Earthquake drills should be conducted so that everyone in the house knows what to do when the ground shakes. Find safe spots to "Drop, Cover and Hold."



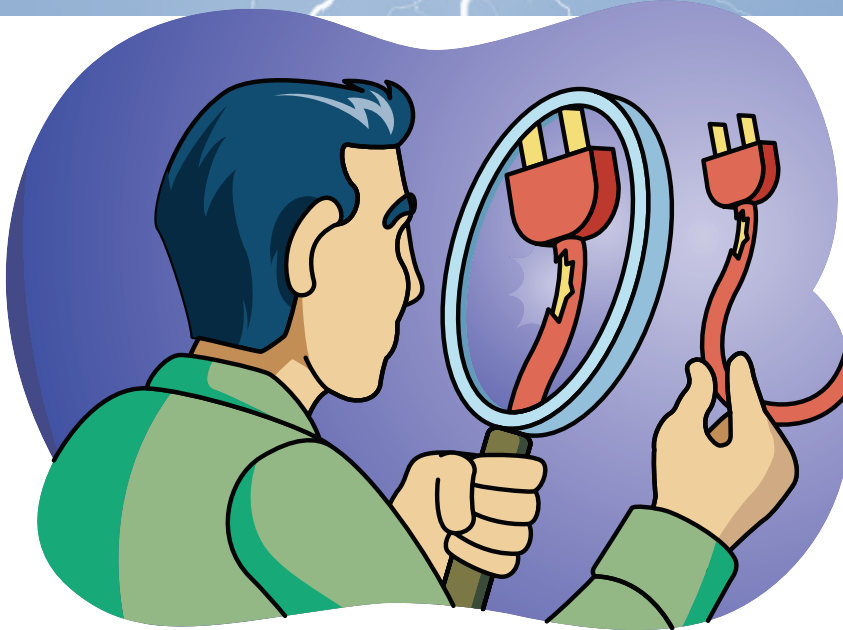
Shelter-in-place drills should be an essential part of your plan. Local authorities will tell you whether to evacuate or shelter-in-place. If evacuation is ordered, know the evacuation routes from your area.



**Goals  
Accomplished**

# Search for Home Hazards

Conduct a home hazard hunt to identify hazards in your home. Check your water heater making sure it is secured with double strapping. Make certain all electrical appliances and equipment are in good working condition. Secure hanging plants, heavy mirrors and pictures over all furniture. Cupboard doors should be secured with safety latches. Poisons, toxins and solvents should be stored in leak-proof safety containers, away from the reach of children. Check chimneys, roof and gutters to make certain they are anchored. Check your home making sure it is bolted to the foundation.



## WINTER WEATHER PREPAREDNESS

- Turn to your radio, TV, or listen to your NOAA Weather Radio for the latest updates and information.
- Have cold weather clothing available.
- Keep your emergency kit handy.
- Do not over-exert yourself if shoveling snow, and watch for signs of frostbite and hypothermia.

## WINTER WEATHER

**A winter storm produces snowfall, ice, and/or freezing rain. Winter storms can range from moderate snow over a few hours to blizzard conditions with blinding, wind-driven snow or freezing rain that lasts several days. A winter storm watch indicates severe winter weather may affect your area, while a winter storm warning indicates severe winter weather is in your area or is expected immediately.**

# December 2004 - Searching for Home Hazards

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Hanukkah			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Anniversary of 1872 Lake Chelan Earthquake				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Winter Begins			Christmas
26	27	28	29	30	31	

## Planning Checklist



Conduct a home hazard hunt to identify hazards in your home.



Secure your water heater with double strapping.



Inspect all electrical appliances and equipment to make certain they are in good working condition.



Secure hanging plants, heavy mirrors and pictures over all furniture, and apply safety latches to cupboard doors.



Store poisons, toxins and solvents in leak-proof safety containers, away from the reach of children.



Check chimneys, roof and gutters to make certain they are securely anchored.



Check your home making sure it is bolted to the foundation to minimize damage and injuries in the event of a disaster.

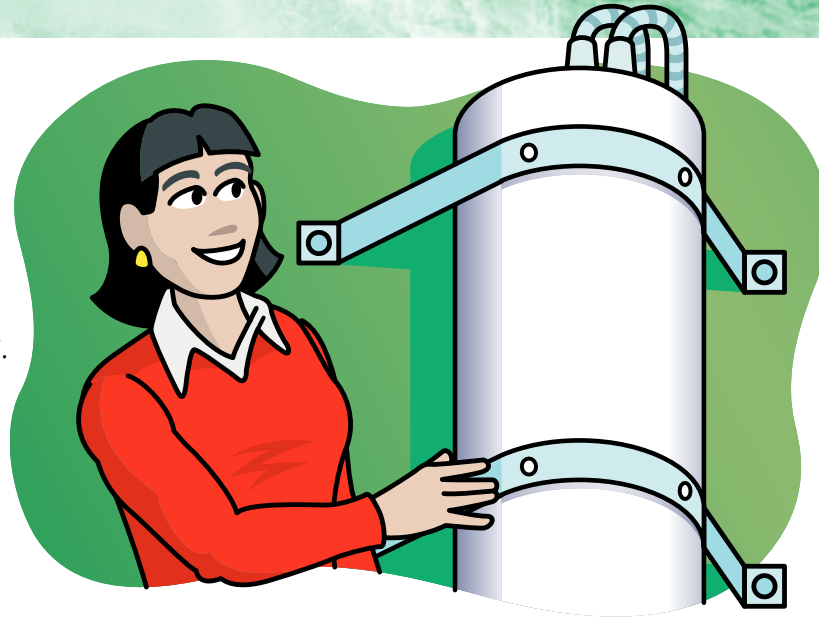


**Goals  
Accomplished**

# Reduce & Eliminate Home Hazards

Now is the time to reduce and eliminate the hazards that were identified in December. Begin by prioritizing the identified hazards that pose the greatest threat to your family. The following checklist is a good beginning: Move beds and desks away from windows. Remove glass and heavy objects on high shelves. Secure hanging plants and light fixtures.

Remove pictures and heavy mirrors over beds and desks, etc. Secure tall pieces of furniture. Bolt cabinet doors with safety latches. Bolt and brace water heaters. Properly secure TVs, stereos, computers and other appliances. Remove dry grass, brush and leaves from around your home. Remove debris on roofs, in gutters and spouts. Remove plants, shrubs and trees near power lines. There may be other hazards you have identified that should be reduced or eliminated.



## LANDSLIDE PREPAREDNESS

- Plant ground cover on slopes, and build retaining walls.
- If you are inside when a landslide occurs, take cover under a sturdy piece of furniture.
- If you are outside when a landslide occurs, try to get out of the path of the slide. Run to the nearest high ground in a direction away from the path of the slide.
- If escape is not possible, curl into a tight ball and protect your head.

## LANDSLIDE

**A landslide is the movement of rock, soil and debris down a hillside or slope. Landslides and mudflows usually strike without warning. The force of rocks, soil or other debris moving down a slope can devastate anything in its path.**



# January 2005 - Reducing Home Hazards

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1  New Year's Day
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15  Martin Luther King Jr. Birthday
16	17  Martin Luther King Jr. Birthday Observed	18	19	20	21	22
23  30	24  31	25	26  Anniversary of 1700 Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake	27	28	29

## Planning Checklist



Identify all hazards that need to be reduced or eliminated.



Move beds and desks away from windows.



Remove glass and heavy objects on high shelves.



Secure hanging plants, light fixtures and tall pieces of furniture.



Remove pictures and heavy mirrors over beds and desks, etc.



Bolt cabinet doors with safety latches.



Bolt and brace water heaters.



Properly secure TVs, stereos, computers and other appliances.



Remove dry grass, brush and leaves from around your home.



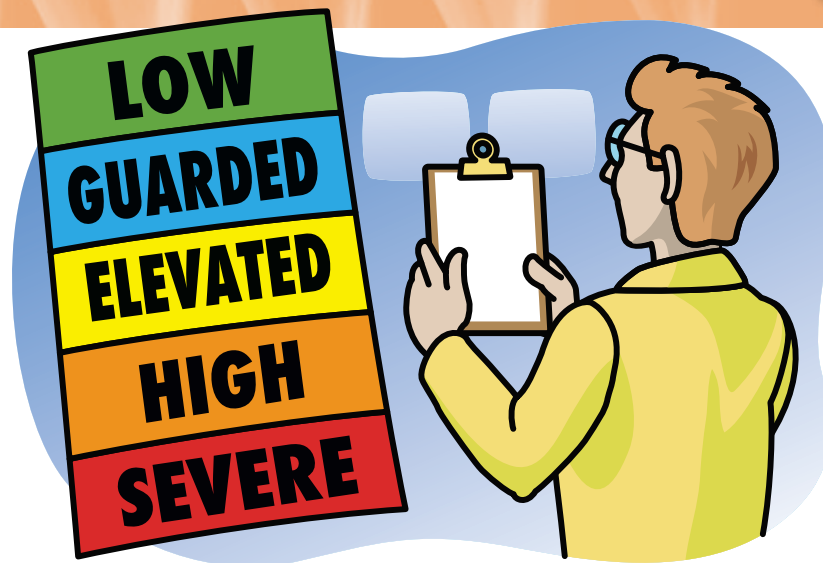
Remove plants, shrubs and trees near power lines.



**Goals  
Accomplished**

# Homeland Security

Chemical agents are poisonous gases, liquids, or solids that have toxic effects on people, animals and plants. Most chemical agents cause serious injuries or death. Severity of injury depends on the type and amount of the chemical agent, and the duration of exposure. If a chemical agent were released, authorities would instruct people to either seek shelter where they are and seal the premises (shelter-in-place), or evacuate immediately.



- Review your personal disaster plan.
- Exercise caution when traveling. Have shelter-in-place materials on hand and review sheltering procedure.
- Listen to your radio for current information and instructions.

## SEVERE ALERT

- Listen to your radio for current information and instructions.
- Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to proper authorities immediately.
- Contact your business to determine the status of the work day.
- Adhere to any travel restrictions announced by local governmental authorities.
- Be prepared to shelter-in-place or evacuate if instructed to do so by local governmental authorities.
- Provide volunteer services only as requested.

## LOW ALERT

- Develop a personal disaster plan and build your disaster supply kit.
- Take a CPR and first aid course.
- Know the hazards that are present in your community.

## GUARDED ALERT

- Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to proper authorities.

- Review disaster supply kits and replace items that are outdated.
- Develop an emergency communications plan with family, neighbors and friends.

## ELEVATED ALERT

- Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to proper authorities.
- Ensure disaster supply kit is stocked and ready.

- Check telephone numbers and mailing addresses in your personal communications plan and update as necessary.
- Develop alternate routes to and from work and school and practice them.

## HIGH ALERT

- Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to proper authorities.

# February 2005 - Preparing for Terrorism

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
			Ash Wednesday			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Lincoln's Birthday
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Valentine's Day					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	President's Day	Washington's Birthday				
27	28					
	Anniversary of 2001 Nisqually Earthquake					

## Evacuate

If the order is evacuation, do so immediately, carefully following directions. Do not wander about. Know where you are going, and how to get there.

## Shelter-In-Place



Move or stay inside.



Close all windows and doors.



Turn off ventilation systems (heating and air-conditioning, fireplace dampers, etc.).



Go into a room with the fewest doors and windows and seal the room.



Turn on the radio to receive information.



Stay in the room until told by the authorities that it is safe to come out.

# Revise Your Plan and Drill the Plan

Your emergency plan should be complete, but all good plans are living documents that change as the need arises. You should review your plans every six months making appropriate changes. After the revision is made, everyone in the household should be made aware of the changes. Now is the time to drill your revised plan. This is also the time to test and recharge your fire extinguishers according to the manufacturer's instructions. You should test your smoke detectors monthly. Change the batteries every six months and clean the dust from the detector each time you change the batteries. Check the expiration dates on food and water in your emergency kit, and rotate as needed. Check the Disaster Preparation Handbook (revised January 2004) for information on water storage and purification. Your local emergency management office is available to help you with all your planning needs. Their telephone number can be found on EMD's Web site ([www.emd.wa.gov](http://www.emd.wa.gov)), or by calling the state EMD at 1-800-562-6108.



## TSUNAMI PREPAREDNESS

- Listen to your radio, TV, or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio for tsunami watches and warnings.
- Know in advance the safest evacuation route, and follow the tsunami evacuation signs to higher ground.
- If the warning is given, evacuate to higher ground immediately.
- Wait for the "all clear" before returning to your home or the shoreline.

## TSUNAMI

**A tsunami is a series of destructive ocean waves affecting shorelines. Tsunamis are usually generated by earthquakes. Underwater landslides, or underwater volcanic eruptions can also cause them. Tsunami waves are destructive and could rise as high as 100 feet or more.**

# March 2005 - Revising and Drilling Your Plan

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24 St. Patrick's Day	25	26
Palm Sunday	Spring Begins				Good Friday	
27	28	29	30	31		
Easter						

## Planning Checklist



Review your plans every six months making appropriate changes.



Everyone in the household should be made aware of the changes.



Drill your revised plan.



Test and recharge your fire extinguishers according to the manufacturer's instructions.



Test your smoke detectors monthly. Change batteries every six months and clean the dust from the detector.



Check the expiration dates on food and water in your emergency kit. Rotate the food and water as needed.



Check EMD's Disaster Preparation Handbook for information on water storage and purification.



**Goals  
Accomplished**

# April is Disaster Preparedness Month

Congratulations!



Now that your plan is in place, keep in mind that you and your family will want to review and update the plan at least every six months. During a disaster, law enforcement and emergency personnel may be unable to provide service to your family. You must be prepared to be on your own for at least three days.

Your effort over the past year to develop and implement an emergency preparedness plan will help keep your family safe and comfortable whenever a disaster strikes. Please contact your local emergency management office for assistance in keeping your plan current.

## Statewide Earthquake Drill will be April 21, 2005

### Refer to these emergency management Web sites for more information:

Washington State Emergency Management  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
American Red Cross  
Citizen Corps  
Washington State 9-1-1 Education Program

[www.emd.wa.gov](http://www.emd.wa.gov)  
[www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)  
[www.redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org)  
[www.citizencorps.gov](http://www.citizencorps.gov)  
[www.cscdhh.org/911](http://www.cscdhh.org/911)






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# April 2005 - Year-End Preparedness Review

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	<b>Year-End Checklist</b> Please take this opportunity to review your emergency preparedness planning successes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Identified Washington hazards</li> <li> Created a home safety plan</li> <li> Identified your resources</li> <li> Assembled disaster supply kits</li> <li> Learned first aid and CPR</li> <li> Learned basic search and rescue</li> <li> Put your plan into action</li> <li> Practiced your plan</li> <li> Searched for home hazards</li> <li> Reduced and eliminated home hazards</li> <li> Learned about Homeland Security</li> <li> Revised your plan and drilled the plan</li> </ul>
					1	2	
3  Daylight Savings Time Begins 2 AM	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21  STATEWIDE EARTHQUAKE DRILL 9:45-10:00 AM	22	23	
24  Passover	25	26	27	28	29	30	

